

## REVIEWS

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A MANUAL OF PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. By AUSTIN FLINT, M.D., LL.D. Eighth edition, revised by HENRY C. THACHER, M.S., M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, etc. Pp. 362; 26 illustrations. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1920.

As the pendulum swings back toward the greater importance of the simpler methods of clinical study, we may expect more and more attention to be focussed on the fundamental physical examination of the patient. Perhaps no one in this country has contributed more to the underlying principles involved in this branch of clinical medicine than Austin Flint. It is therefore a pleasure to have his simple and pointed presentation of the subject kept thoroughly up to date, brought to our attention from time to time as the new editions arrive. The present revision by Dr. Thacher includes some new material, especially upon effort syndrome, the unusual signs that may sometimes be heard over the normal heart and the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis on uncertain and insufficient evidence; yet the *Manual* retains the simple and logical presentation of the original author. Although the first third of the book is given over to a discussion of percussion and auscultation in health and disease the other methods of examination, particularly inspection and palpation, are not neglected when the actual physical diagnosis of disease is under consideration. In each instance the physical conditions met with in health are presented before those alterations met with in disease. Although too brief to cover the subject in great detail and to enter into controversial matters, this *Manual* will continue to rank as one of the standard works on physical diagnosis.

T. G. M.

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WHEELER'S HANDBOOK OF MEDICINE. By WILLIAM R. JACK, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G. Physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary; Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in the University, Glasgow. Sixth edition. Pp. 561; 28 illustrations. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingston; New York: William Wood & Co., 1920.

THIS small handbook, which, though containing more than 500 pages, is small in length and width, apparently presents the impor-

tant facts of internal medicine in a brief and precise manner. The book is a good example of the small manuals of medicine, but has the usual faults characteristic of such medical abstracts. The only obvious advantage of these abridged editions seems to be in the marshalling of the salient facts of medicine so that one reviewing for examinations may cover the entire subject in a short time.

J. H. M., JR.

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THE MEDICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. Volume III, Number 6. Pp. 1493-1779. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

THE Chicago number of the *Clinics of North America* contains a large number of case reports and articles on various types of diseases considered for the most part from a diagnostic and therapeutic standpoint. Dr. Mix contributes an article on encephalitis and also one on mediastinal tumors. Dr. Abt writes on infantile eczema as well as presenting a symposium clinic. Dr. Williamson discusses lymphosarcoma of the neck and pernicious anemia, with extreme dropsy, while Dr. Strouse deals with urticaria and angioneurotic edema. Dr. Carr reports 2 cases—1 of bronchiectasis with pulmonary hemorrhage and 1 of gall-stones with chronic jaundice. Colic in the breast-fed infant is the subject selected by Dr. Grulee, while Dr. Bassoe describes some cases of brain abscess. Dr. Sonnenschein introduces the subject of headache from the point of view of the otolaryngologist. Cerebrospinal syphilis and encephalitis are gone into carefully by Dr. Hamill, while Dr. Hamburger demonstrates the protean character of angina pectoris. Dr. Friedman writes on gastric ulcer and chronic enterocolitis. The remaining three articles are by Dr. Hess, Dr. Wright and Dr. Portis. A particularly suggestive contribution is that of Dr. Byfield, who analyzes some of the more important causes of error in diagnosis and shows us the mistakes that we make are frequently due to carelessness, lack of complete examination and improper history-taking, errors which we can successfully overcome by proper care and study of the patient.

J. H. M., JR.

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SIMPLIFIED INFANT-FEEDING. By ROGER H. DENNETT, M.D., Associate Professor of Diseases of Children, New York Post-Graduate Medical School, etc. Second edition. Pp. 385; 14 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1920.

THIS book is a departure from the usual in infant-feeding. There is no review of the literature. The author describes a method of